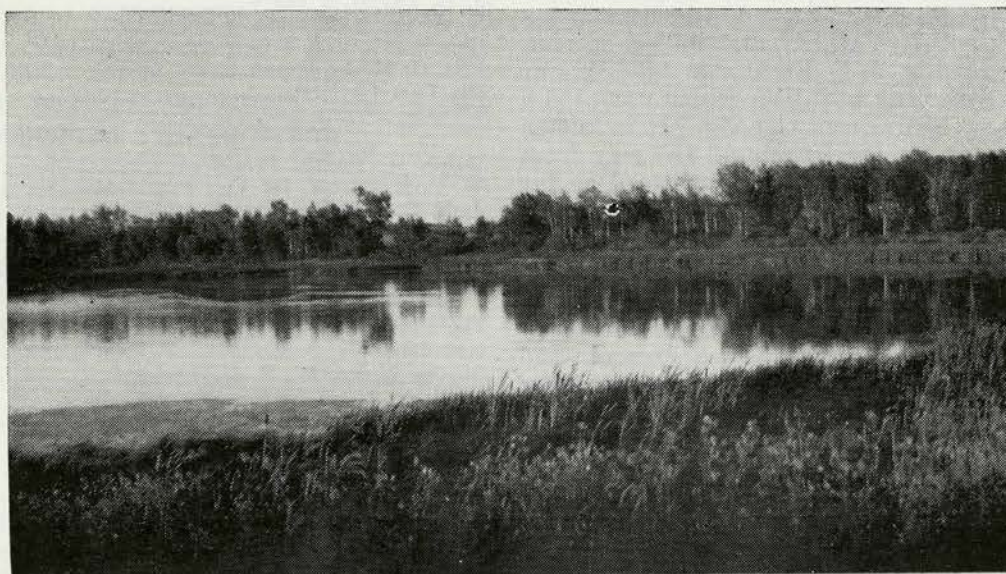


# NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

JUNE, 1947

*South Dakota State  
College Library*



One of the pretty little lakes in the International Peace Garden.  
Plan to attend our annual meeting at Rapid City, Aug. 19, 20, and 21st.



**THE BLACK-POLL WARBLER**

By  
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

Black-poll means black-capped, for this is one of the black and white, streaked species. Compared with the black and white warbler (see April, 1946 issue), it is a trifle larger, more gray on the back, the black streaks less prominent and the top of the head all black instead of with white streaks. The cheeks below the eye are white, contrasting sharply with the black cap. The under parts are white with a few lines of small black streaks down the sides. Female and young birds are not easily distinguished from several other species. They are greenish above with black streaks and the under parts light gray with fine black streaks.

The black-poll is a widely distributed species. It was first noted by J. R. Forster in 1772, in one of the early American bird lists which recorded a number of new birds from Canada. It is known to nest in the evergreen forests all the way from New Foundland to Alaska, and southward as far as the mountains of the New England states.

There are records of their nesting in Michigan but none in Minnesota, though it has been suspected that they might be found there. The nests are described as placed in spruce or other evergreen trees, a few feet above the ground, and made of rather large, loose mass of twigs, grasses and rootlets. The eggs are white or nearly so, wreathed with brown streaks about the larger end, hardly three-fourths of an inch long.

The migration of the black-poll is one of the longest for a warbler. Their winter home is in Guiana, Venezuela and Brazil. From here they may travel in about a direct line to Cuba, through Florida, up the Mississippi Valley and across Canada to Alaska. They reach the tip of Florida about April 20 and western Alaska, May 30. This allows 30 days for them to travel 1000 miles from Florida to southern Minnesota, but only 15 days for the remaining 2500 miles. They may reach our area early in May, but most of them are seen here about the third week of May.

I just invested four bits in a book on how to make money at farmin'. If the system works, I'm gonna move to town and spend the rest of my

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days readin' them books about the carefree independent life everybody lives on the farm.—Fox-tail in Prairie Farmer.

Elton Shank of the Brookings Garden Club, plants early and late sweet pea seeds together, so that when the early varieties have given their best blossoms, the late ones will begin blooming along the same row.



## NEWSLANTS

By  
Harry A. Graves



H. A. Graves

Dr. Yeager has written that he will not be able to be with us at Valley City on June 20 and 21. This is unfortunate, but steps are being taken to bring several other speakers to our formal program. At the same time we are attempting to keep the printed program down to a limited number of good talks and allow plenty of time for people to get together and visit. If the horticulturally-minded people in North Dakota would decide that the annual meeting is to be a meeting place for all horticulturists—professional and amateur—in North Dakota, our annual meeting could be made a very worth while affair. All too often in the past it has been a gathering of a small number of people from the immediate area in which the meeting is held. When final arrangements for the program have been made, copies will be sent to all members of the North Dakota Horticultural Society. The program is not in definite enough form as these notes are written to be published in "North and South Dakota Horticulture." Needless to say, however, we have never been disappointed when we had a meeting in Valley City. There are many things of interest to see there and the people of Valley City have proved themselves to be very fine hosts. Plan to attend.

The garden seed and flower seed situation is in a fine state of confusion this year. It had been the expectations of garden authorities that flower seed sales would go up this year and vegetable seed sales would go down with the emphasis being taken off victory gardening.

On the contrary, some seed houses have reported an increase in vegetable sales and a decrease in flower sales. This is hard for me to explain. Many of our fine community gardens and individual garden plots have been sold for building sites—either for a housing project of some kind or business places or private homes. This has knocked a lot of folks out of their good garden plots and many of them have decided to give up gardening until things settle down. Some of the people close to the seed trade believe that the change-over from vegetable gardening to ornamentals has been over-emphasized and that we should have stressed the value of the garden in

dollars and cents until the cost of living goes down, somewhat. I am rather inclined to agree with this latter view. Canned vegetables are available but are high in price and a garden still can mean quite a saving to the family food budget.

We have been forced to curtail our garden activity this year because of conflicts with other things. Also we have decided that the time has come for us to clean up the back yard garden where we live and it is a slow task to dig out all of the quack grass—shovelful by shovelful—and pick out the roots. This is the only way to get rid of quack grass in a small garden, however, and we feel we can lick it in one season, or nearly so. With an abundance of city water available we find that we can make this one plot to produce a tremendous amount of vegetables; at least, we did last year and we should be able to get a much better crop this year because of the fact that we have a lot of the quack grass taken out.

Mrs. H. A. Niewoehner of Russell, North Dakota, would like to see some articles on lilies. Lilies happen to be Mrs. Niewoehner's favorite ornamental and she is on the look-out for a white lily hardy enough to stand North Dakota winters. I would like to hear from some of the members who have tried the Regal as to whether or not they were able to overwinter it successfully and if so, how they did it. I believe that it has been the experience of most of the people in the Fargo area that they will do pretty well here but are very likely to winterkill. I wish to extend to Frank Skinner an invitation to write an article on some of the hardier lilies with special emphasis on Mrs. Niewoehner's problem of hardy white. Lilies come in a wide variety and few people know them by their proper names. To most folks any orange or red lily is a tiger lily, which is a generality that hardly fits.

Up until now most of the comment regarding the Wando pea has been quite the opposite to the results we found here in North Dakota. Minnesota reported Wando as a satisfactory variety that froze well; many of the other states reported in a similar tone. In North Dakota, however, we could not see any reason to replace either Little Marvel or Lincoln with the Wando variety. Now in a recent letter comes word from Mr. Charles Walkof, in charge of vegetable crops at the Morden Station, that his findings were very similar to what we found in North Dakota. I do not want to discourage anyone from trying this variety because for some reason it might do better in your garden than many of these others, but our experience in the demonstration gardens last year

(Continued on Page 96)





## GARDEN NOTES

By  
W. E. H. Porter



W. E. H. Porter

This glorious month of June rings up the curtain to reveal the joy of nature, in its display of verdure, color and fragrance, a complete, tho in North Dakota shortlived triumph over long months of bondage when winter lingered in the lap of spring, as ensuing notes testify. Apr. 3rd. First all night thaw with heavy cold rain toward morning. Water in home slough south of barn now almost laps the buildings, slough forming a lake about half a mile wide. April 6th. A white landscape, following yesterdays all day freeze, and heavy snow, has more the appearance of Christmas than Easter. In a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE is an interesting letter on the mystery of the scented musk, as follows: "Sir, with reference to recent correspondence about the scented musk losing its scent, my grandfather's family lived for between 60 and 70 years in a large Victorian house, in this village, and at the back was a small enclosed courtyard thru the crack in the paving stones of which, musk grew. When I was a child, 50 years ago, and thru all the days of my youth, I remember the delicious scent. The musk plants were never added to or interfered with, but came up every summer. Two years ago they were still coming up in the same place but completely scentless. Signed Ursula Houston, the Manor house, Codford, Wiltshire. April 10th. With yesterday's shade temp. of 52, the thaw continued all night, only blackened drifts of winter blizzards remain; heard a Meadow Lark at dawn. Altho the garden is a morass of clinging mud, bright spots of golden feather, the fragrant foliage of which is all gold at this season, gladden ones outlook. With any kind of shelter, this attractive perennial daisy is hardy; in summer when the daisies appear, foliage changes to green. April 11th. Shade frost all day with sun breaking thru, flock of robins in poplar grove. April 13th. Another all night rain; the stock tank is now clear of ice, spring floods subsiding. April 16th. Spring comes haltingly with night temp. from 18 to 23 and black frosts. The heavy hand of a long, cold winter has injected new life into perennials and winter annuals with their fresh vivid green, and a garden inspection is like a draught from the fountain of youth. Festival Thornless rose is thrifty as far as

mounded up, above that it has killed back. Quite the most ornamental sempervivum is the ruby red giganteum, the "hen" has a 6 inch diameter, of all those thriving seedlings of Rex Pearce's "rock garden" pkt. I feel a challenge that will put me on my mettle to identify. One especially large pansy of dwarf habit shows two expanding flower buds, a yellow and a purple. I suppose no genus of plants hybridize more freely than Violas, so any attempt to identify an outstanding specimen is like going where "angels fear to tread," but this is very dwarf with large pansies and a perusal of both Bailey and Farrer seems to indicate a strain of Calcarita. I cannot resist quoting the great Farrer's description of the latter, "This is the alpine pansy, veiling all the hills for miles and miles in hazy films of gold and lavender, and making a riot of color in the fine turf of June such as no brush or pen can paint, of a hundred million pansies in every shade, from pure white thru yellows of softness, subtly and violet gold to tender lavender and on into the richest imperial violet, interrupted everywhere by the crashing azures of Gentiana verna with the dropped dark indigo trumpets of G. latifolia coming into the chorus like deep solemn notes of music. In the clangour of lilting colors, lightened with the tinkle of Potentillas and softened by the dim grey universal hum of Globularia, till the whole is an orchestra of glory fit only for the accompaniment of passing Gods." April 20th. Yesterday snow and freezing, today south wind and temp. at 57. Blackbirds arrive, their musical gabble sounds so summery. Scillas coming into flower, also fragrant evergreen English violets and rhubarb shoots are showing. The last issue of COUNTRY LIFE states that the loss of scent in musk was gradual, extending over a period of 50 years, the first record of a scentless plant was in 1878 and the last ghost of the old scent in 1928. April 22nd. Started car for the first time since Dec. 11th. The only trouble was one soft tire. The new hybrid gooseberries arrive from Perkins greenhouse in Minnesota; our native crossed with large green sweet English gooseberry said to possess hardness of first with size of latter, which under favorable conditions in its homeland are as large as wild plums, the choicest of fruit, trimmed bushes and planted in shelter; next day fresh buds bursting. A pair of pintails circle the yard and settle in adjoining slough, evidently locating a desirable residence to raise a family in. How weeds respond to spring's resurrection, a never ending exasperating problem constituting a defiance and challenge that has to be accepted. For 3rd and last

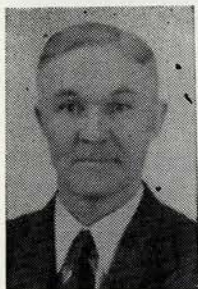
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## MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By  
W. R. Leslie



W. R. Leslie

Most home-owners wish to have roses in their own garden. In prairie Canada climbing roses are not satisfactory unless the grower goes to much labor in winter mulching. Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals give fair to good results with careful nursing. However, if the gardener uses the term rose in its wide sense, and prefers to devote a considerable portion of his spare time on the golf links and at the old fishing hole, he probably will choose hardy shrub roses. This is a large group of diverse roses possessing relatively great winter hardiness. The flowers are borne mostly on year-old wood, so it is the year after planting that first bloom appears.

Shrub roses are suitable for the informal shrubbery, foundation planting about buildings, as a boundary specimen, or as a background for flower borders. Many varieties wear attractive foliage, are graceful in form, and carry showy fruits into or through the winter season. A large proportion of these roses bloom only for a period of two to four weeks. Others are more generous and adorn the scene with their flowers continuously, or intermittently, until night frosts in October bring a halt to the growing season. In all cases it is desirable to have varieties grown on their own roots.

Pruning of shrub roses is relatively a small chore. Usually it merely involves cutting out dead wood in April and, after blooming in early July, the removal of ancient branches which are weakened with age. The result of the last mentioned task induces growth of new shoots and two seasons hence these will carry most of the bloom. Some seasons no pruning will be needed.

Where the rose curculio, or small black-snoted beetle, is a pest, it may be necessary to cut out and burn the rose hips, or seed pods, during the third week of August. The curculio lays eggs freely in the young rose fruits of many varieties. Apparently the Altai rose is an exception.

Comments upon a few of the most cherished hardy species and varieties follows:

**ALTAI** rose comes from Siberia, and is adapted across the full reaches of the prairies. The creamy yellow single roses are borne profusely in June. Dark purple hips or fruits persist on the

branchlets for 12 months. The bush attains height of 7 to 9 feet.

**HARISON YELLOW - 1830:** is a mass of golden yellow double flowers in early season. The bush, about 5 feet tall, is hardy and healthy.

**SCOTCH (R. spinosissima):** The dense rounded bush, about 3 feet high, with gracefully arching fine branches, is a mass of flowers in early June. These may be flesh pink or white; double or single.

**PERSIAN YELLOW** resembles Harison Yellow but flowers are somewhat darker and the plants less reliable owing to susceptibility to black-spot disease.

**WILLMOTT (R. Willmottiae):** is a hardy, tall, upright rose from West China. The small leaves are handsome on a dense, finely-stemmed bush which reaches 8 feet at Morden. Flowers are single, small, purplish-rose, very numerous and succeeded by bright red fruits.

**BRISTLY (Rosa nitida):** is a native to Newfoundland. The single small deep pink flowers are borne sparsely in early summer on small shrubs about 1½ feet high. The sharply pointed foliage is very glossy and takes on brilliant red autumn colorings. Well adapted in flower borders and as facing for taller shrubs.

**PRAIRIE WREN (Madam Butterfly x Turkes Rugosa Samling x R. Altaica):** A part sister of Prairie Sailor,—the plant suggesting a small Altai with arching branches, and bearing a large profusion of semi-double, rich pink blooms the latter half of June and early July. A hardy dense bush that has much beauty when in bloom.

### ROSA RUGOSA and its Hybrids

The Rugosa rose has undergone much modification since brought from its home in eastern Asia. The species is noted for its rich green, glossy deeply-veined leaves, its robust stems, large single flowers from white to red, and very large scarlet hips which persist through winter. A few varieties prominent in prairie gardens are here listed.

**Hansa:** Introduced in 1905, is widely planted. The strong bush produces large double fragrant reddish-violet flowers until late autumn. A popular landscape shrub.

**MRS. ANTHONY WATERER:** The spreading bush is clothed with leaves less rugosa than Hansa. The double flowers are red and attractive.

**BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT** gives large double showy white fragrant flowers most of the season. The red fruits are large and adorn the winter garden.

(Continued on Page 92)



## GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By  
Juanita Jorgensen

## Spring in South Dakota



Mrs. Jorgensen

May and June is flower time. We never want to miss the spring in South Dakota. Every blossom in your yard has the power to attract some new convert to the joy of growing things. Each new plant sheds its illusive influence toward making a potential gardener of a casual visitor. A stray tulip left in the yard by a previous owner may be the inspiration which fires the zeal of a new grower. How many folks in your town have become newly interested in gardening this year? Dell Rapids almost daily converts to the call of the soil. Early flowers, the "close to the earth" blossoms, which are in bloom before the leaves come on the trees, have a special power of fascination. Pre-May Day blossoms in this cold, late spring in Dell Rapids gardens were scilla siberica, anemone pulsatilla, dutchman's breeches, corydalis bulbosa, hepatica acutiloba, bloodroot, and several species of violets; and by mid-May the rock garden is a sheet of color. Fritillaria pallidiflora, uvularia, and mertensia virginica attracted the most attention. What others did you have in bloom? We'd like to know.

With the advent of the spring blossoms, flower shows are in order, the Tulip Teas being the first. Dell Rapids had their tulip festival set for May 15, so kept the date with grand success, despite the fact that tulips were late and scarce. However, daffodils, iris, flowering plum, mertensias, and other blossoms attracted visitors who crowded the hall; three car loads of guests coming from towns twenty or more miles away. Sioux Falls and Pipestone (Minnesota), sent guests, while the president and secretary of our neighboring Green Fingers Garden Club, Mrs. Guy Chamberlin and Mrs. S. Gifford honored us with their presence. Highmore's Tulip Tea was a few days later. Next will be the flower shows. Sioux Falls has been laying the foundation for their show ever since last February when their committee members began working on the project. They have obtained the use of the YMCA for this year's display. We have lots of helps, including schedule suggestions, for your shows if you'd like them.

Other spring club activities which help to

spread the cult of gardening, and help club finances as well, are the plant and seed sales. Better Homes and Gardens Club, Rapid City, Vermillion, and Highmore's Sunshine Club have each held such sales, while Dell Rapids resorted to a successful bake sale. A hammer and spare materials in the hands of a handy homebody can boost club funds too, as proven by Mrs. John Hoier of the Dell Rapids Garden Club. On several occasions Mrs. Hoier has made wren or other bird houses, and bird feeders, sold chances on them, and donated the funds to the treasury. At the bake sale this idea-ful member made two soil sifters to sell in the same way. That was before the anti-gambling crusade, so if you want to utilize any of these ideas, be careful that you do not run afoul of the law!

Club activities which influence more individuals to garden are gratifying, but just now we are all a-twitter again over the possibility of gaining another new member for the Federation, too. These hopes were raised upon receipt of an answer from Mrs. Fred Johnson, Garretson, which contained a promise to seriously consider the benefits of their club's joining our Federated group.

## Convention Chatter

Convention time should be vacation time for a goodly number of South Dakota garden club members this year. Remember, the convention is August 19, 20, 21, in our own Black Hills. Presidents, appoint your delegates and make plans for reservations at once. We should like to see every club in the state represented.

Nine program books are now entered in the year book contest, and we are looking for the promised book from our new club at Huron, and for the individually designed ones from Britton. Have you sent yours? Rapid City's Better Homes and Gardens Club is keeping a scrap book of club work, and we know there are other clubs which follow this practice. Some day we should like to gather these books for display.

There should be no lack of enthusiasm in a club which can put out a calendar as interesting and complete as the Green Fingers booklet. Their roll calls, especially, are original, and designed for the personal participation of each member. Making America Conservation-Minded; Some New-comers in the Catalogues, and The Wonder Dust of Nature have been spring programs in the club. The story of pollen, the wonder dust, is a topic which every club should study. We have some fine loose-leaf material on the subject. Mrs. Albert Duncan of Flandreau, is the first wild-flower chairman to be appointed to gather information





for the Automobile Guidebook project, and she has entered into the work with eager enthusiasm to learn as she makes her reports. Two members of this club, Mrs. Duncan, and Mrs. F. J. McFarland have extended invitations to us to attend their meetings; and how we would like to go! Mrs. Duncan has lots of flowers, a lily pool, rock garden, many Black Hills rocks, and much of interest to garden lovers, so it would be a real treat to visit there.

Better Homes and Gardens' new year book contains within its lettuce green and white cover some good ideas for reviewing information gleaned at previous programs; and eight active projects, besides some which are not separately listed as such. After having had an April study of landscaping, each member was asked to draw a plan of her own garden as it now is, together with a sketch showing possible changes which could be made to improve it. A valuable and grand idea if everyone carries it out fully.

Through Margaret Logsdon the Vermillion club reports a total of 41 members. Botany, a subject quite generally by-passed by many of the clubs, is rightly stressed by this group. Miss Logsdon says, "Mr. H. R. Clellan, assisted by County Agent Raymond Vennard and Botany Prof. Jacob Varduin, spoke on Hybrids. Luther Burbank's "Partner of Nature," was highly recommended to the club. We learned one's flower garden displays one's personality. There are three fundamentals in any plant or person: heredity, natural selection, and environment. Mr. Burbank's idea of the most important thing in the world is the leaf of a growing plant. The expense and labor involved to produce a new strain of flower or corn was explained; how inbreeding and crossbreeding is accomplished, and the many failures experienced before the finished product is obtained."

Evidently the larger cities are not free from the problems of stray dogs running rampant over garden and lawn, as the Sioux Falls Club endorsed a petition asking the City Commission to prohibit dog owners from allowing their animals to run loose in the summer. This club makes use of many films at their meetings, recent ones being pictures from all over the state shown by Mr. Herb Anderson; and a submarine film shown by Chief Signal Officer M. H. Sharp of the Navy headquarters in Sioux Falls. The latter is a source of supply for many other films of the war. Mrs. J. L. Severance's paper on Garden Lilies with special reference to the effects of last spring's freeze on lilies in this locality, is one we

hope Mr. Simmons will put in the magazine so more garden club members may profit from its information. Personal experience in Dell Rapids has proven that not a single one of about 28 varieties was killed out by the freeze. We will have more to report on this at another time. As program chairman of the club Mrs. Severance used a quiz that could be utilized at a moment's notice when necessary. "Each member was required to say a few kind words about a flower or vegetable whose name begins with the initial of the victim's last name." An article by Victor Ries on methods of creating acid soil for certain plants was also read.

South Sioux Falls is the only club which made a special observance of Arbor Day. They bought a large American Elm and planted it on the grounds of the public school. We recently reported that this club had grown so large they found it necessary to requisition the Town Hall for their meetings, and the last report from Mrs. Pratt says, again, "We welcomed five more new members." If they keep on at that pace they will have to hire the Coliseum. Planting and Care of Lawns, and Continuous Bloom in the Garden, including perennials, annuals, flower-shrubs, dahlias and glads. We hope they include some of the good old "long Bloomers" to make the continuous color accents.

Mention of the Hobby Gardener's Guide in the National Council Bulletin held a special significance for the Mobridge Club and for Mrs. Briley, personally. The club has a copy of this booklet or garden helps, written by members of the Men's Garden Club of Salem, Oregon; and a brother and two nephews of Mrs. Briley are members of the club, and no doubt, contributors also. Mrs. Briley is still an enthusiastic booster for Dell Rapids, and says a good slogan for all clubs would be, "We can do anything Dell Rapids can." That puts it squarely up to Dell Rapids to do something worthy of following, doesn't it,

A nice visit with Mrs. L. Brakke the other day revealed the fact that programs in this new club are already being given practical application in home landscaping and in planting the school grounds. That is the most encouraging thing about these new clubs, as in years past few clubs ever attempted public improvements, or even home yard improvements until after they had spent many years in mere meetings. One member has begun landscaping her rented farm home. The club is happy over the gift of many beautiful glad bulbs from Mr. Dybvig to be used on the school grounds.



## THE TETON COUNTRY

By

H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

The Teton Range is one of the most impressive mountain chains on the continent. Far back toward the western boundary of Wyoming these magnificent peaks rise precipitously from the shores of Jenny Lake to a height of more than a mile. All through the summer streams of water trickle down their slopes from the glaciers and the banks of perpetual snow. Deep canyons cut their way through solid granite walls and pour their water into the turbulent Snake river. It is here that the lovers of American literature agree with the poet who said, "To him who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a various language."

Between the Teton Range and the Wind River Mountains farther east is the historic Jackson Hole. About fifty miles long and six or eight miles wide, this region occupies a unique place in American history. Until the last century Indians dominated the area. From far and near they made summer pilgrimages to the Jackson Hole for food and considered it one of their true "happy hunting grounds."

Following the Indians came the trappers and the fur-traders, and the three Tetons served as silent guides for the returning Astorians in 1812. Later the Jackson Hole became the center of operations for the Northwest and the Hudson's Bay Fur Companies. In the middle eighties, the homesteaders came and experienced isolation, privation and hardship. Later ranches developed and today with history still in the making the area offers the greatest opportunity for big-game hunting now to be found in the Old West, and for its scenic beauty thousands of tourists visit the region every summer.

The peaks themselves, comparable in many ways to the Alps, offer opportunity for mountain climbing unequalled in this country, and their growing fame abroad is evidenced by the ever-increasing number of European mountaineer visitors. The Grand Teton is the highest and most precipitous in the entire range, and very few attempts at its ascent had been made prior to 1930.

For nature lovers the Teton and Jackson Hole

region is unequalled. June is spring in the Tetons and the valley floor becomes a veritable flower garden of blues, reds and yellows. Blue larkspur and lupine blend with the lighter shades of dwarf alpine forget-me-nots. The fiery Indian paintbrush and scarlet gilia appear in early June and remain through the summer to lend a brilliant touch to the landscape. Far up the trail through Cascade canyon to Lake Solitude one sees the flat-topped heads of the red spirea, similar except as to color to the cultivated bridal wreath of the Eastern lawns and gardens. Far up at timberline, above the Grand Teton glacier, the twisted and gnarled giants of the forests, the white-barked pine, have stood for centuries.

Animal life is varied and interesting. Tiny picket-pins, or grand squirrels, are found everywhere. Marmots may be seen along every road and trailside. High in the rock-slides one sees the little short-eared rock-rabbit, or cony, busily gathering food and storing it for winter. He does not hibernate, and since the winter snows may pile up twenty feet or more above him and last for nine months, he must accumulate during the three short months in the summer enough to supply his demands later on.

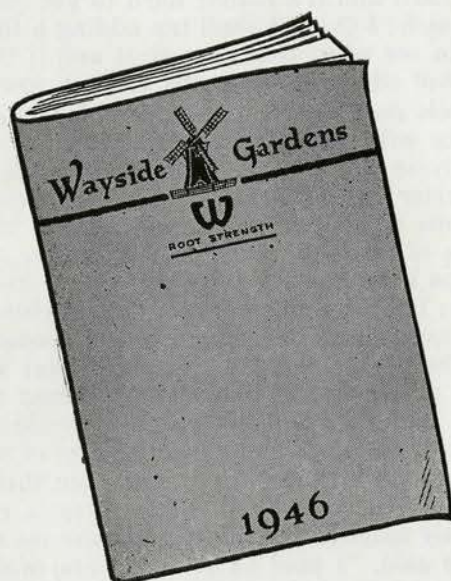
In the fall, when the first snows settle over the high range country in Yellowstone to the north, elk by the thousands move down into the Jackson Hole region. These animals remain all winter and leave again for the highlands, as soon as the first blade of grass puts forth its appearance in spring. Moose and deer remain all summer and winter. The former browse on aspen and willow twigs in winter, while in summer they may be seen wading the streams and swamps of aquatic plants. On the high peaks the flocks of bighorn sheep call it home.

One of the most unique places in the West is the little Chapel of Transfiguration in the valley just below the highest peaks in the Teton Range. Here every Sunday morning the Protestant Episcopal rector from the village of Jackson comes to hold his weekly services of prayer and meditation. Built of native lodgepole logs, the little chapel is always overcrowded on summer Sunday mornings. The huge glass window near the altar gives the congregation a glimpse through the most distinctive transparency in America. Here the giant Teton peaks in natural panorama offer a view that lends solemnity to the atmosphere of the chapel.

The Divine Naturalist has assisted man in giving this chapel something that perhaps only Oberammergau with its Passion Play could produce.



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**Wayside Gardens**

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### BOOK REVIEWS

By

Mrs. Morris Harter, Highmore, S. D.



Mrs. M. Harter

Around the Garden, by Dorothy H. Jenkins, illustrated by Joseph Schultz. Published by M. Barrows & Company, Inc., 114 E. 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y. Price \$2.50.

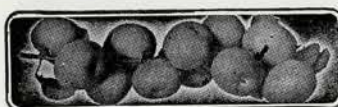
From articles in her column in the "New York Times" Dorothy H. Jenkins has compiled material for this book to help gardeners budget the time they spend gardening. Using the theory that "plants have their timetable and gardeners should too," she takes one thru the year by suggesting some of the jobs that should be done each week. Each chapter covers one month. Spraying, dusting and mulching receive the most emphasis but she tucks in a lot of good ideas for flower beds, color combinations and plants that will help to produce the best results and effects in all your gardens.

Plant Magic, an adventure in gardening, by James P. Haworth. Published by Binford & Mort, Graphic Arts Building, Portland 9, Oregon. Price \$3.

The field of plant culture is unlimited and if you would like to try something different, this book has the necessary instructions for exploring that field. Not everyone could have handled the subject of mutations, and how to accomplish them so that one would be inspired to try the same type of work professional scientists are doing every day. The results they are getting would take hundreds of years by way of natural processes. You need only a few pieces of inexpensive equipment and a warm room to perform the same kind of magic. Haworth has done an excellent piece of work breaking down technical terminology in explaining plant structure and how it may be changed to create new and better strains. A glossary, reference list and several outstanding illustrations, help to make the book interesting reading.

Science is wonderful. DDT for flies, 2,4-D for weeds, atom bombs for us.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.





## IRIS NOTES

By

Rev. E. L. Jackson, Akron, Ia.



**E. L. Jackson**

This month the season is so late that when the weather has been at all good I have spent all my spare time in the garden. Yesterday I finished one of the hard but necessary tasks, that of cleaning the iris patch. At first it looked sort of hopeless but after one has an entire row finished they look so much better that one just keeps at it till the entire patch has been gone over. I still think that clean cultivation is one of the rules of a successful growing season and so I go over every clump, removing all old foliage and looking for any sign of rot. Usually here or there one will find plants that have some winter injury and with these it's a case of rot beginning usually in the old bloom points. This year there were just three plants in the entire patch of 1,000 clumps that showed any sign of rot, and these were easily handled, as the rot had not spread any as yet. I simply cut out the soft part and left the center open to air and sun. William Mohr, Elmohr and Omohr came thru without a single loss. Our prolonged dry spell last year with our clay soil meant small growth on last year's plantings but they will grow fast from now on. The increase in most clumps has been wonderful and there is no sign of permanent injury from last year's freeze when in full bud and in some cases full bloom. As usual one can notice the difference in rhizomes from certain dealers. The Sass originations are so husky that one can almost point them out without reference to labels or charting. The same is true of varieties originated by the Hills. Helanie and Kansas Sunrise and Kansas Ingleside are very thrifty. Among the Sass Iris Prairie Sunrise has large well established clumps that should give a good account of themselves. Of the new whites Snow Velvet looks very promising. What a real satisfaction there is in getting a patch cleaned up and in shape to give a good account of itself in the blooming season! And good clean cultivation and absence of leaves and old foliage do a whole lot in insuring a good healthy patch. Just after I had finished I had a caller in the patch, one of our fine Swedish housewives who is noted as a good housekeeper. She came out to see what I had been doing and she exclaimed over the clean look of the patch. I also did just a little

moving, moving a short section of Bloudii, one of my favorite dwarf yellows. This had extended over into the first row so that it slowed down cultivation, but now I have a clean sweep when I get ready to start that work. I notice that my soil bakes very hard and it's rather hard to get much of a dust mulch; I think I shall try adding a little sand to it, to see what that does to it and if that isn't enuf, will add a little humus to each row.

What tools do I use in a job like this? First of all, a rake with good sharp teeth, end not too wide. My rows are 2½ ft. wide and probably would be better if they were 3 ft. wide, after a few years one could not get a wide rake thru them. Then of course, a good trowel in case any of the clumps have heaved, tho I don't have much trouble here; I think there were only three clumps that had heaved at all; perhaps my soil accounts for this. Then a small hand cultivator that will remove soil where it has banked up against the roots. If I had just a small patch I would remove this with the hose and a stiff stream of water, but where we have plenty of moisture this is not necessary. This year I am going to try a row cultivator; my neighbor is anxious to have me try his out. He said, "I paid \$8.50 for it and would like to get some good out of it"; that is real brotherly love. The Methodist parsonage and the Baptist Manse are side by side, and we share a whole city block with our churches on the corners and our homes in the center. I do have the advantage of a wide lawn, graced by two large soft maple trees that are the joy of our hearts. O. A. Stevens would enjoy seeing our bird bath, and the many bird houses that our children built in daily vacation Bible school. Mrs. Jackson wondered what will happen when the strawberries begin to ripen, but I have to have my birds fruit or no fruit, and maybe they will know that we are their friends and leave us enuf for our own use. For nearly a month now we have had a nice planting of our eastern Mayflower, Hepaticae triloba. They take one back to childhood in western New York. Now is a good time to think about what new iris you will plant this year. The new catalogs are coming along and I have but one suggestion, get your orders in as soon as you can. I plan on ordering early in May.

Work has slowed down on the chicken coop that Fodge Rucker hired a city carpenter to build. Used to be that the carpenter come out every Tuesday and drove a nail, but the nail shortage has cut him to one a month.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.



## BLIZZARD BELT GARDEN NOTES

Iris I. Q.

By

Margaret Logsdon, Vermillion Garden Club



Do irises grow better in low, moist, shady ground, or in dry soil? All do best in full sun. Bearded iris require sharp drainage

What is the correct soil for bearded iris? Any good garden soil. Add bone meal and gypsum when remaking the beds. If heavy, lighten with sand or ashes.

Do Japanese iris require acid soil? Yes, or at least a soil that is not alkaline.

What is the best time of year to feed ordinary bearded iris? It is usually better not to feed established plantings, but to rely rather on fertilizer that is dug in when the beds are made. However, if additional fertilizer is applied, use any good garden type of low-nitrogen content, early in the spring.

Are iris more attractive planted together or scattered in clumps throughout the garden? By themselves they are not attractive over the greater part of the year. Many people interplant iris with daylilies. How often should I transplant iris? Whenever they have become so crowded the rhizomes are growing over one another; usually about every three years.

Is it all right to cut iris leaves half way to the ground in July? Yes, if season is wet, and iris are crowded. They need good circulation of air, and rot is easier to control in cut-over beds.

Which is better, cheap collections with many iris, or a few good new varieties? Not always are high priced varieties better than older, inexpensive kinds. Unless immediate effect is desired, there is no doubt that a few good iris are to be preferred to a lot of poor ones. They soon multiply. Which are the most popular white iris? Matterhorn, Snow Flurry, Mount Washington, Gudrun and Caroline Burr. Yellow iris: Golden Spike, Ming Yellow and California Gold.

### Grasshopper Diet

Inquiry and some research the past year has yielded but little encouragement to those folks who have been seeking to learn which plants are grasshopper-resistant. From Terry, Montana. Mrs. Bertha Trask writes: "The pansy is a flower that grasshoppers will not eat; and they will not touch parsnips. Try it." Mrs. Vern Tompkins of

the Highmore Sunshine Garden Club adds her bit as follows: "At one time I was told to plant verbenas as the hoppers would not eat them. They didn't, but the beetles did. They do not seem to eat the same things every year, either, and always prefer the "named" varieties. Last year they ate my very special dahlias and scorned the common ones completely!" Recently we have received authoritative statements from two members of the Penstemon Round Robin No. 3 to the effect that grasshoppers will not eat penstemons. They say that not even chickens will eat them, nor will they bother them by scratching them out of the ground. It would be a good idea to plant some penstemon varieties just in case. Many species are native to South Dakota, and all are distinct additions to any garden.

### Longer Life for Cut Roses

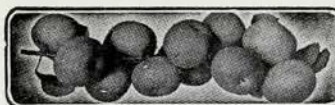
By Joseph E. Howland,

New York Exp. Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Traditionally, flower lovers have thought that early morning before the dew is gone is the best time to cut flowers. Research studies at Ithaca have shown that late afternoon is the best time to cut roses. As much as ten hours was added to the length of life of cut roses when the new method was used. The research showed 4:30 to be the ideal hour, when the rose garden is kept adequately watered.

In 1908 French investigators discovered that the concentration of sugar in cut roses strongly influences their length of life. Leaves make sugar when the sun shines. The later in the day the roses are cut, the longer they should keep because of this increased sugar concentration. The length of life of cut flowers cannot be increased merely by adding sugar to water after the flowers are cut. Sugar in the water greatly increases bacterial growth in the water. Bacteria can completely plug the water-conducting element in the stem of cut flowers. A chemical that prevents rapid growth of bacteria in the water must be used with the sugar. It is simpler to cut the flowers in the afternoon when they have their own natural high sugar content. To prevent bacteria from plugging the stem, change the water daily, and at the same time cut an inch off the stems, wash the container in soapy water, rinse the the stems under the tap, and remove all leaves that would be under water. Roses cut in the afternoon may wilt before they are placed in water, but after the cut rose has been in water in a cool, dark place for several hours, the cells will completely fill with water, and the rose will regain perfect freshness.





## NATIVE SHRUBS

By  
Dr. G. F. Will



DR. G. F. WILL

As we traverse the streets of North Dakota towns we are apt to be struck by the sameness and monotony of ornamental plantings about our homes. One is apt to be erroneously led to the belief that there is little possibility of variety in this climate of ours. If we do not venture beyond the residential streets of our city it would be easy to conclude that the Van Houtte spirea is the one and only adapted ornamental shrub. I do not mean to discount the Spirea. Forty years ago it started to replace the bare, completely unplanted yards of our pioneer homes and to make houses into homes. However, I am happy to note that gradually variety is coming into plantings, and particularly that the many native shrubs are gradually, if perhaps somewhat grudgingly, being given a place.

Many a town dweller remains in supreme ignorance of the fact that North Dakota has a great variety of truly beautiful and often striking native ornamental shrubs, some of which are much better known in the east than in our own state.

Earliest of these to bloom perhaps are the Juneberries which become clouds of white in early May. Then come the fragrant white masses of the native wild Plum. Both of these have practical as well as ornamental value. The native sandcherries, more dwarf, are also coming along in May. A little later the native chokecherries which perfume the air produce their long graceful clusters of bloom.

The snowball is much admired but few are familiar with our native members of the same Viburnum family, just as beautiful and doubly ornamental. The highbush cranberry or Pembina bush grows in many places throughout the state. It is lovely with its huge flat clusters of white bloom and equally so with the big clusters of bright red berries in the fall. Just as beautiful is the sheepberry or Viburnum Lentago, a common dweller in lower grounds with its close clusters of white bloom much like those of the snowball and its clean shiny foliage. These blooms are followed toward fall by clusters of blue blackberries, when the foliage takes on a beautiful dark

red coloring. The Thornapple or Hawthorn is another of our handsomest natives. A fine show of bloom is followed by clusters of bright red fruits, the leaves are beautiful in both shape and texture and the plant lends itself perfectly to the formation of a thick, impenetrable hedge.

There are many other native shrubs, notable for a variety of effects and all easily adaptable to ornamental plantings. The buffalo berry forms a silvery contrast to the brighter greens. The flowering currant with its masses of bright yellow, perfumed blossoms contrasts with the prevailing whites of the season. There are at least three native roses, all beautiful and in varying sizes. We have two Sumacs, the fragrant leaved native of the Badlands and the bright fruited smooth Sumac. Then there is the red barked Dogwood of the lowlands, much better than the frequently planted Siberian variety. The silverberry of the Northern slopes adds color variety and its rather insignificant yellow flowers fill the air with an extremely sweet fragrance. In the Badlands we have the Potentilla or shrubby Cinquefoil with its bright yellow blossoms in midsummer. There too are found the little shrubby Birches. Hazelnuts occur in many parts of the state and are among the most handsome of shrubs. We have a handsome native Spirea, the Meadow Sweet. And there are many other really beautiful native shrubs. Lastly we have in the way of evergreens the native bush juniper and the prostrate juniper which have many ornamental uses. It is to be hoped that as the years pass, we shall see more and more of our native ornamentals in common use.

## MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 85)

**GEORGE WILL** (*R. rugosa* x *R. acicularis*): bred by F. L. Skinner. A 3-foot bush that produces clusters of deep pink flowers continuously

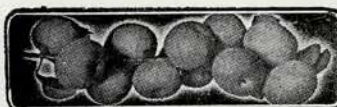
**MRS. JOHN MCNAB** (*R. rugosa* x *R. beggeriana*): Bred by F. L. Skinner. A bush 3 feet tall that is full of double white flowers in July and, with favorable weather, produces again towards autumn.

**DR. MERKELEY**: A 2-foot hardy bush with deep pink, very fragrant double flowers in late June and July.

**TETONKAHA**: A vigorous bush to 7 feet tall, with deep red double fragrant blossoms in June and early July. One of Dr. Hansen's.

**KAMCHATKA**: Upright bush, 5 feet in height, bearing bright crimson, semi-double flowers in June and July.





## BEEKEEPER'S NOTES

By

B. J. Ginsbach, Sioux Falls



B. J. Ginsbach

Up till now it has been a very poor spring for the bees, altogether too much cool and cloudy weather. As this is being written the plum trees and dandelions are in full bloom but up to now, the weather has not been warm enough for them to yield nectar of any density or amount, and unless we get warm weather before the main bloom is over with, so that the bees can store up a little surplus, it will be necessary to check pretty closely on their food supplies. And when, where necessary, feed sugar syrup to keep them alive till clover blooms. Have just finished reading an article by M. H. Haydak, from the division of entomology and economic zoology, University of Minnesota, in the May issue of the American Bee Journal. In this are listed many interesting examples of increased production where an adequate number of bees were present to do the pollenizing job necessary. One very interesting example was from the Soviet Union where an acre of cucumbers on a farm where there were no bees yielded 1,650 lbs. of cucumbers. When an apiary was placed 300 ft. from a similar field the yield was 14,178 pounds or 11.3 times increase. Soviet experimenters have worked out a technique of training bees to work certain flowers; it consists, I believe, of taking the flowers which one wants the bees to work on, crushing same, and mixing with sugar syrup of greater density than any other nectar available, thus fooling the bees to seek out these flowers. In this way they claim to have increased the number of bees working a desired crop by 500%. So it is possible that a new field may open for the beekeeper who, instead of working bees for honey production will train them for specialized pollenization for a fee with no thot of producing surplus honey. Mr. Haydak gives some interesting figures as regards the tremendous amount of work a colony of bees have to do to collect enough pollen to rear the bees required to maintain a good colony. About 10 loads of pollen is required to rear one bee. It has been determined that about an average of 100 flowers are visited by a bee to gather its load of pollen and a strong colony during the year rears about 200,000 bees, thus requiring 2 million loads of pollen at

100 flowers to the load. This is as far as Mr. Haydak goes to show the importance of honeybees as pollenators but flowers produce nectar for the purpose of enticing bees to pollenize them and for every bee that brings pollen to a hive, there are perhaps half a dozen that bring nectar exclusively. In an attempt to show us the importance of the beekeeping industry to the nation Mr. Haydak gives the following figures: In checks on various agricultural crops requiring insect pollenators, thruout the country, honeybees were responsible for from 80 to 90 percent of the crop. So he takes 75% as conservative. Then he takes 25 of these crops as listed in USDA agricultural statistics for 1945 whose total value was \$1,312,215,000 of which \$784,161,000 was credited to honey bee pollenization, the total value of the honey bee crop for that year was \$33,448,000. From the last two figures it would be safe to say that for every dollar the bees make for the beekeeper they make about \$25 for somebody else. Plants recommended by Mr. Haydak for conservation planting include lespedeza, sweet clover, Madrid sweet clover, birdsfoot trefoil, honeysuckle, Siberian pea tree, baswood, and black locust. The present lack of sweet clover is very discouraging to the beekeeper. Madrid sweet clover is being advertised or recommended as being able to add more nitrogenous organic matter to the soil than any other clover, and has more bloom and heavier set of seed, but the seed is not readily available. Birdsfoot trefoil looks like the coming legume for our pastures but the seed cannot be obtained in any quantity as yet. Dr. J. A. Munro, entomologist at the N. D. Station, Fargo, has a good leaflet on sweet clover weevil. There is hardly any doubt that the weevil is doing much damage in both Dakotas. Their experience is that late seeding, June 15th or later, and spraying with DDT must be resorted to in order to get a stand where weevils are present in any quantity. By the time that this discourse reaches you members there should be a good honey flow on, from Dutch clover, which is plentiful in all the pastures and if the weather is favorable, a good crop can be expected. So if your bees are clustered in front of the hive on a nice day when they should be working, they are probably short of storage room. I guess beekeepers are always optimists; imagine bees hanging out in front of the hive which is filled to the brim with white clover honey! I would gladly work overtime to furnish them with what room they will need. We can all rest assured that there will be no over-production of honey and should make every effort to produce all we can.





## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES

By  
F. X. Wallner, Sioux Falls



F. X. Wallner

May 1st. A young Chicago salesman drove in the yard today, saying he had been over the Dakotas and Montana, buying up bones, used in the making of paints. They are paying up to \$40 per ton. Stock lost in storms on the prairie are worth bringing in, as there is about 100 lbs of bones to an average critter. May 8th. At this late date there are still two large fields of corn near me that are not husked. Both farmers say they intend to plant back to corn, but there will have to be fast work if this is done. Corn staying in the field into December may be better than to have it spoil in piles or cribs when immature, but to have it still staying in the field this late is rather unusual. Considerable debate today when we saw the first gopher mounds in the field. One thot the gopher brot that much soil out in his pockets, another said he brot it out with his front feet, coming out back end first, but I think as a rule he pushes the soil out with his head in quick jerks and motions. I think I have found food in the pockets, but certainly they never fill them with soil. The trap I set for this one was sprung and filled tight with soil. May 11th. On the trip to Yankton today I saw only 2 or 3 fields of corn planted along highway 77 down to highway 50 near Vermillion. They are about one week ahead of us. From Vermillion to Yankton most of the corn is listed, and about two-thirds of it was in. It sure looks like a good fruit year, with all the wild plums in bloom along the Vermillion river and along the James and Missouri rivers. The other outstanding flowering trees in yards were the flowering crabapple, and the flowering almond. It is startling the amount of fruit and produce sent to the President from different parts of the nation. Every issue of "The Packer" tells of something being sent to the President. In the May 10th issue a grower in Neosho, Mo., got \$25 for a select crate of strawberries from that district, but the main crop is two or three weeks late because of the cold, backward season. Van Buren, Ark., berries came in a little ahead and early crates went out at \$12, but berries and other crops were damaged by hail 50 to 90 percent in some places. At Springdale, Ark., the first fancy

crate, grown by a girl, was auctioned off at \$103.50 and the commercial club gave her a bonus of \$5 besides. She must have been a good looker, and vamped them. A boat load of 135,000 100-lb. bags left Texas for German relief. After 43 days on the sea they docked at New Jersey because of engine trouble. The army officers got bids of \$10,000 up to \$20,500 so they got about 15 cents a bag for this cargo, just about the cost of the sacks.

## GARDEN NOTES

(Continued from Page 84)

time I am again trying the royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*) that seems to grow anywhere but in North Dakota. I firts planted it in damp shade and later on edge of a ditch, both experiments were a total failure; this time in a No. 10 fruit can indoors with prospective transference outdoors following winter's last vicious blow which can be as late as early June. This beautiful fern is worth the effort. MANCHESTER GUARDIAN of April 17th, after stating that flowers and foliage in the parks are about 3 weeks behind, goes on to say "Many of the trees in St. James park are putting on their summer dress. Willows and elm are smudged with green, and furry leaves are uncurling themselves from the chestnut's gluey buds. By the side of the lake a solitary magnolia has put out its flowers, cold and waxy in the sunlight." In North Dakota, in spite of night temp. from 18-20 on Apr. 28th, flower buds which preceed leafage, on boxelders are bursting, trunk and branching of aspen are green. Some willows are covered with white fluffy balls of down as if powdered with fresh snow, and sap is rising in my two Aesculi, proving that the red horse chestnut can and has survived the winter, inducing me to hurriedly order from Cole Nursery, of Painsville, Ohio, another of these rare and beautiful trees. Frogs croaking in loud unison in evenings.

### IRIS COLLECTION—\$3.00 POSTPAID

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## SECRETARY'S CORNER

By  
W. A. Simmons



W. A. Simmons

The following item is from the "Prairie Farmer": "Entomologists at the University of Idaho have come up with another convenience for the modern world, moth-proof wool produced from sheep, according to the federal veterinarian, Oklahoma City. The Department of Agriculture there says entomologists have discovered that wool from sheep dipped in DDT solution two years ago is still moth proof in wool storage houses." We are indebted to Mr. Oscar Rockhill, of Larchwood, Ia., for a dozen plants of the June Rockhill strawberry, a wonderful new berry, plants of which sell for \$2 a dozen. This price is not considered high by anyone that has eaten the fine large berries this variety produces in great abundance. We are indebted to Mrs. C. E. Peterson, of Madison, Minn., for the addition to our library of some very interesting books and Peter Henderson & Co.'s Manual of Everything for the Garden, of 1891, and Spring Catalog and Amateur's Guide of B. K. Bliss & Sons, 1880, both of New York. Both firms seemed to have plenty of varieties to talk about, tho but few have survived in the face of better varieties that have been introduced since then. The books are Gardening for Profit, 1883, Practical loriculture, 1880, and Handbook of Plants, 1881, all by Peter Henderson, and Carnation Culture, 1887, by Leeroy L. Lamborn. We are sometimes prone to think that all light on plant culture has been discovered in our lifetime, but an examination of these books shows that these "ancients," as we are apt to think of them, knew a great deal about gardening and plant culture. Being asked "How can I hasten the decay of stumps?" "Prairie Farmer" replies: "Drill a hole in the center of the stump one inch in diameter and 18 inches deep, pour a teaspoon of potassium nitrate in this hole, fill it with water, and plug the hole tightly. Several months later, remove the plug and place a match to the hole. The stump, roots and all, will burn completely." This sounds a lot easier than digging it out. Was very sorry to read in Editor Campfield's excellent "Virginia Fruits" that a disastrous frost was suffered in important apple producing portions of that state on May 8th to 11th, which appears to

have done damage to the extent of from 50 to 75 percent in places where it struck. While this is not a total clean up of fruit, as we suffered here last May, it shows that when the weather man decides to pull off any such nefarious project, he is not limited to the Dakotas. For some time it was thot that cleaning out sprayers after using the weed killer 2-4-D was impossible, but Station scientists never stopped their experiments in the endeavor to find something that would do the work. They finally found that ordinary household ammonia would remove danger to trees and other things that would be sprayed after the sprayer was used for the weed killer, in metal sprayers. It is still doubtful if anything will render a wooden sprayer safe. Add 2 teaspoonfuls of ammonia to a quart of water, let stand for 2 days, then spray this out so as to clean the hose and nozzles. If warm water can be used, the time required is about 12 hours less.

Five-cent air postage don't mean nothin' to me. Nobody cares about gettin' letters from me unless they got checks in 'em, and I sure ain't layin' out nothin' extry to speed that sort of mail. —Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

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## BOOK REVIEW

By  
Mrs. H. N. Dybvig

*Lillies for Every Garden*, by Isabella Preston. Published by the Orange Judd Publishing Co., 15 East 26th St., New York, N. Y. Price \$2.

We are happy that Isabella Preston has given us another book on lilies. We are also appreciative of the fact that when writing it, she had the amateurs and the small garden in mind. In "*Lillies for Every Garden*" we read, in plain, easily understood language, how to grow lilies successfully, the preparation of the soil, planting the bulbs, cultivation, diseases, insects and other pests. Propagation by seed and scales is explained in detail together with suggested varieties for each method, and easy to follow hybridization. There is also a chapter on growing lilies in pots. The second part of the book is titled "List of varieties with descriptive notes." This is not a complete list of lilies as to known species, varieties and hybrids but as Miss Preston says, "Descriptions of many of the lilies may be obtained from specialists." The histories of many lilies with their varieties and hybrids, what crosses were made to produce various hybrids, their behavior at Ottawa and depth to plant each kind, is told in an interesting manner. The plates, many of them being of the new hybrids, are excellent. Isabella Preston spent many years at the Experiment Station at Ottawa, studying and working with lilies. Anyone that plans to grow lilies, or add to the collection he now has, will want to read "*Lillies for Every Garden*," and the modest price places it within the reach of all. It is a book to be owned for frequent reference.

## NEWSLANTS

(Continued from Page 83)

would not indicate that the Wando pea is especially outstanding.

We are having several people plant the Midget Sweet Corn this year and hope for some reports—good or bad—next fall. So far all the reports of this Midget Sweet Corn indicate that it is outstanding for the small garden. It has ears approximately four inches long with very small cobs and the quality is reported to be second to none. We hope to have a few rows of it in our small garden alongside the variety, Orchard Baby, which I secured from the Oscar H. Will Company. I obtained the Midget Sweet Corn from the Farmers Seed and Nursery Company at Fairbault, Minnesota. Gardeners anxious to try either of these varieties can still secure them and plant

them any time during the month of June and still could expect roasting ears.

Mr. H. L. Lantz of Iowa State College writes that he will be kept advised as to the program for the National Fruit Congress which, I believe, is to be held this fall. This would be an interesting meeting for any of our members to attend should they be in the area where the meeting is scheduled. I do not have the dates or the place of the meeting yet but expect it very soon and will pass it along to you through the medium of Newsletters.

We are in the process now of taking some colored movies of ornamentals and fruits which when completed, we hope, will make a twenty-five or thirty minute movie of some of the interesting horticultural things to be seen in North Dakota. So far we have spent some little time afield with Mr. W. P. Sebens of the Greater North Dakota Association who has taken so many beautiful colored movies of things of general interest in North Dakota. We still have the weather to contend with. We are looking rather apprehensively at the weather forecasts for the next few days and fear for the ornamental crabapples and lilacs which we hope to feature in this film.

We have prepared, we feel, in rather good shape, a bed for the location of several of the hardier chrysanthemums from Lehman's Gardens at Faribault, Minnesota.

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